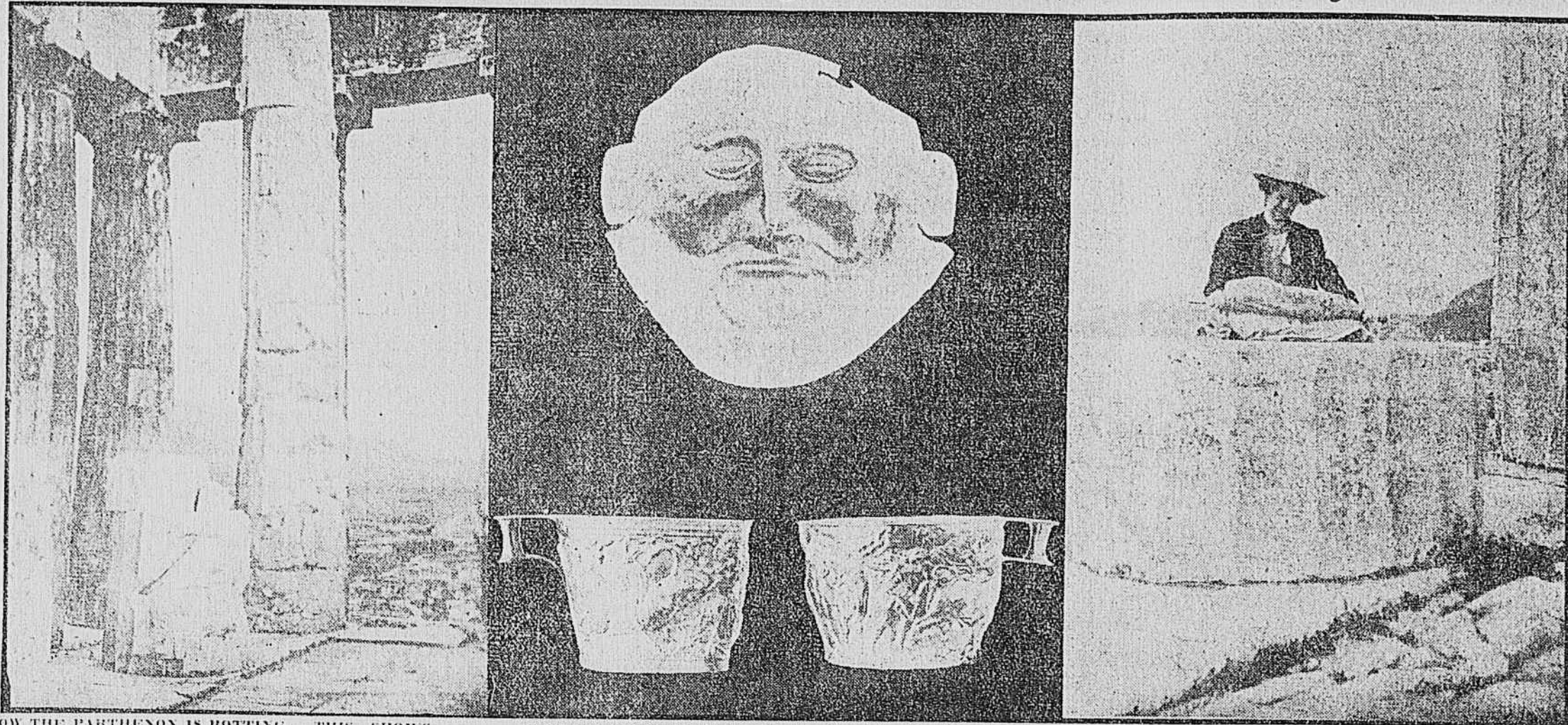


Digging Up Old Greece---Wonderful Collections of Athens Museums Which Have Recently Come From Sea---Story of Helen



HOW THE PARTHENON IS ROTTING. THIS SHOWS THE GRAFT OF THE BUILDERS.

Gold cups and mask dug from tombs of old Greeks. Observe carvings and lifelike expression of mask.

1 PHOTOGRAPHED AN AMERICAN GIRL SITTING ON ONE OF THE COLUMNS.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

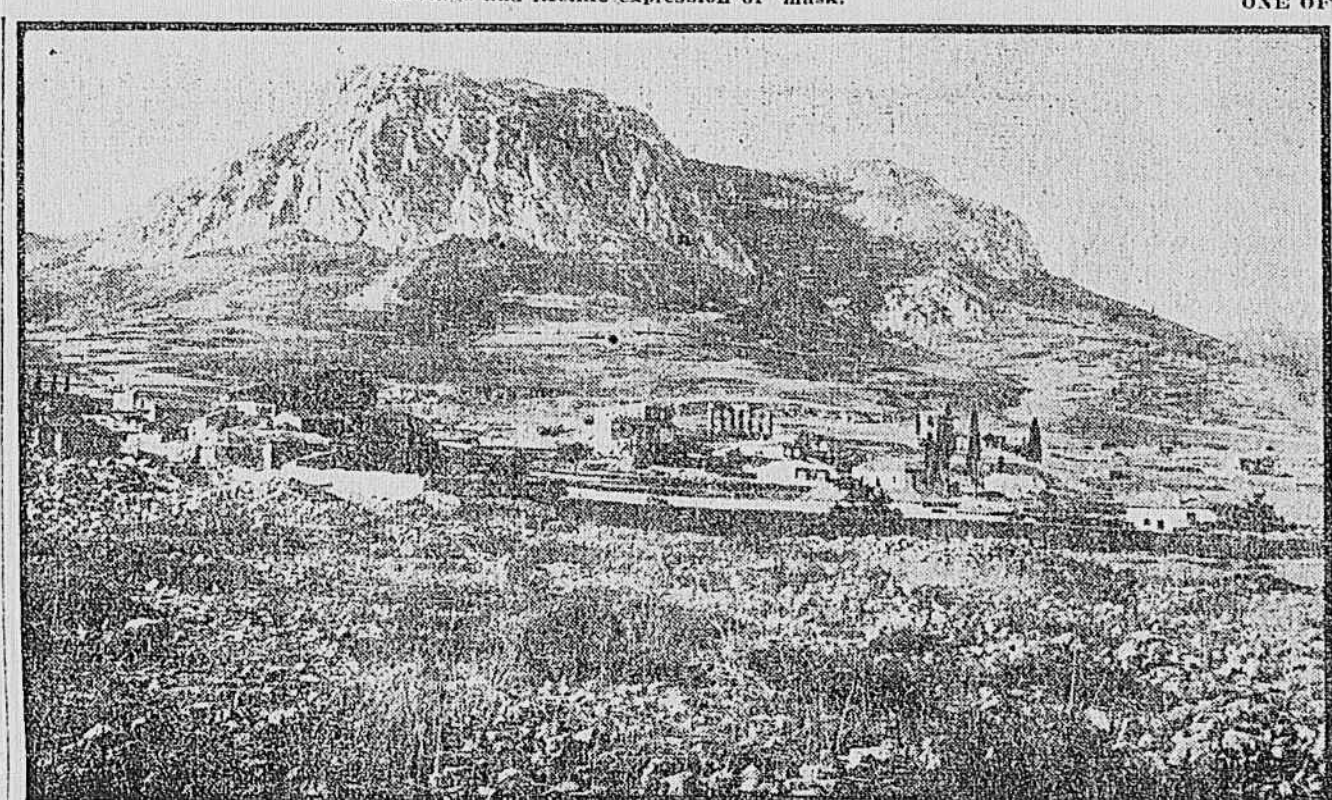
A LL Greece is one great museum," said my native guide, Constantine, as we walked through the wonderful collections at Athens. "Go down into the earth anywhere and you may find choice marbles, graceful pottery and carved golden jewelry, which were used in the days of Homer and Hesiod. Every time a foundation is dug something new is discovered, and many of the great finds have originated by accident. The whole country is a treasure house, whose vaults need only the pick and spade to unlock their secrets."

I was struck with this fact as I walked through the National Museum to-day. At its entrance is a corridor filled with broken statues of beauty eaten by salt water and half covered with shells. They were taken from the sea near the island of Kythera, only a short time ago. The Greeks were diving for sponges when they came upon the wreck of an ancient vessel lying one hundred feet below the surface. It was filled with bronzes, marble statues and other objects of art, dating back to some years before Christ. Where the marble was exposed to the water it had been eaten away, and its beauty largely destroyed. Where covered with sand it was as beautiful as when the ship was lost. There is one head, for instance, which is perfect, while the body is a honeycomb of mold and decay.

Among the bronzes taken from that vessel is a statue of Paris, of more than life size, which has been allotted the place of honor in the bronze room of the museum. It represents the nude figure of a youth who is stretching out his right hand, and evidently giving a Grimes' Golden Apple to the goddess Minerva. He is the most beautiful of the bronzes, rich, old green, and it stands on a pedestal. The statue came up broken, but it has been restored by artists from Paris at a cost of \$20,000, and it is now esteemed one of the greatest of the new finds from the ancient world.

The Judgment of Paris.

As we looked at this, Constantine,



SITE OF OLD CORINTH, WHERE THE AMERICANS ARE EXCAVATING.

who makes his living in explaining archaeological subjects to tourists, asked me to sit while he told the story. I did so, and he continued, as follows: "Long, long ago, before the poet Homer lived, and when Greece had just begun to be great, there were three goddesses, Minerva, Juno and Venus, playing about in the woods near this city. They were all proud and all beautiful. Each thought she was the prettiest, and they quarreled as they looked over each other and compared the points of their beauty. Juno showed her ankles, Venus her legs, and Minerva boasted of her muscles and

bust. They quarreled a long time, but could come to no understanding, when Juno up and said, 'I am willing to leave it to any judge you other girls may pick out that I am the beautifullest.' 'Me, too,' said Venus, and 'Mol' Ausai and Ichauch,' cried the goddess Minerva. After some discussion they picked out this young Paris, whose bronze we have here, and left the decision to him. Paris was the son of Priam, one of the Kings of this region. He had a golden apple, and he was to give this to the prettiest of the ladies. In the meantime each of them, just like a woman, slipped Paris aside, and tried to bribe him to decide in her favor. Minerva got him off in the bushes and offered him wisdom. Juno walked him up the side of a mountain and promised him power, while Venus slyly whispered, 'Decide for me and you shall have the prettiest girl of the whole world for your wife.' That fixed Paris. He at once decided, for Venus and she gave him Helen, the wife of Menelaus. He carried her home, and the tussle that Menelaus made brought about the great Trojan War.

Taken From Life.
The statues of the Athens Museum are wonderfully lifelike. They seem to be portraits, and were evidently posed for by the models of the time. There is now a museum on the Acropolis, which comprises a collection of objects taken from the ruins of the Parthenon and the buildings about it. It has a half dozen statues of women, the faces of which were undoubtedly cut from women as models. There are busts of men made the same way, so that the museum is really a portrait gallery of the heroes of more than 2,000 years ago. One of the most striking statues of Athens is the marble runner, who brought the news of the victory of Agamemnon. He ran from the battle of Marathon to Athens in the space of two hours, whereas the fastest four-horse team dragging a chariot could not make the distance in less than four. As the story goes, he dropped dead as he delivered the news.

Golden Jewels From the Tombs.
The tombs of old Greece have yielded many medallions and gems, which are portraits, and there are masks of gold, into which have been pressed features so lifelike that they seem ready to speak. I have the photograph of one representing the face of an old man, which would probably serve as a portrait of the original, except that it has lost the tip of its nose. There are golden cups with faces upon them and vases of dull gold beautifully carved. Some of these cups would hold two quarts of wine, and there are gold masks as large as the tin wash basin outside the back door of the American farmhouse.

The collections of jewelry are very remarkable. They have come from the ancient cities of Greece and show the fancies and vanities of fashionable life 2,500 years ago. I saw the skull of a woman with a gold pin that once bound her tresses imbedded in it. Time and decay had glued it to the vertebrae of her neck. I saw a set of gold rings for the fingers, gold anklets and bracelets and great rings for the biceps, made of pure gold. Some of these arm rings were three or four inches wide. They were of the finest of gold and they came from Mycenae.

I am surprised at the condition of the gold jewelry. The most of it is as bright as when it was made, and a great deal of it is exquisitely carved. Some of the patterns are the same as those used to-day. There are gold bracelets with snakes' heads at the end, there are bracelets of gold coils,

and there are dozens of big gold buttons, some of which have holes through which the thread passed. I noticed one gold mask with the skull still sticking to it and a man's shirt bone to which a gold grave was fastened. There are also many metal hand mirrors and needles, combs and household utensils.

The Parthenon and Its Grafts.
There is no better place to study old Greece than right here in Athens. You imbibe the spirit of the ancients in

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Is your little one a sufferer from itching, burning eczema or other torturing, disfiguring skin trouble? Are you, yourself, worn out by long, sleepless nights and ceaseless anxiety, and have you tried treatment after treatment without avail? If so, you will read with interest the following letter from Mrs. Noble Tubman, of Dodson, Mont., telling what Cuticura soap and ointment did for just such a case as yours:

"When my baby boy was six months old, his body was completely covered with large sores that seemed to itch and burn, and cause terrible suffering. The eruptions began in pimples which would open and run, making large sores. His hair came out and finger nails fell off, and the sores were over the entire body, causing little or no sleep for baby or myself. Great sores would come off when I removed his shirt.

"We tried a great many remedies but nothing would help him, till a friend induced me to try Cuticura soap and ointment. I used the Cuticura soap and ointment but a short time before I could see that he was improving. The eruptions began to disappear, and in six weeks' time he was entirely cured. He had suffered about six weeks before we tried the Cuticura soap and ointment, although we had tried several other things and doctors too. I think the Cuticura remedies will do all that is claimed for them and a great deal more."

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tramping over the hills where they lived. You see their wonderful works in the museums; you meet with their portraits in the statues, and among the ruins which are scattered almost everywhere you can easily rebuild the famed structures of the past.

Take the Parthenon, the remains of which lie on the Acropolis, on the very edge of modern Athens. They were built upon a solid rock of pink marble, which ended in a plateau of about ten or fifteen acres. This space is now covered with ruins, and a large portion of the great structure still stands. I went over it to-day and made photographs of some of the columns, discovering queer things about its construction. One is that the building was largely a graft. The columns on the outside are of excellent marble, and they stand well to-day. Those within another part, which could not be seen, or which probably at first looked as well as these farther out, were backed with inferior stone, and the marble there is now rotting away. The stone is chipping off, and the beauty of the old columns is fast disappearing.

The Parthenon in 1911.
I wish I could show you the Parthenon. Every one has read of it, but it is impossible to comprehend it just as it is. Imagine a forest of marble columns which rise from a marble floor, the area of which is nearly an acre. Let each column be as big as a cartwheel and let it rise to the height of a three-story house in the most symmetrical forms of artistic beauty. Let it be fluted, and let the capitals, rich in their plain Doric grace, uphold a wall of marble, around which runs a frieze of exquisite carvings, and you have the skeleton of the building. The interior contains other columns, which uphold the roof, the whole forming a temple which was regarded as the most beautiful of the known world.

To-day the Parthenon is visible for miles around Athens. It is the first thing seen on approaching the Piræus and it stands out far above the plain upon which Athens lies. A great part of the building has been carried away and its most beautiful carvings are in the British Museum in London. They were taken there many years ago by Lord Elgin, who got a permit from the sultan authorizing him "to remove a few blocks of stone from Athens to England." The cost of the transportation of those few blocks was \$150,000, from which can be seen that shiploads must have been carried away.

The columns of the Parthenon were made in sections, which were placed one on top of the other. Some of these sections are scattered over the Acropolis and not a few stand on the platform of the Parthenon. It is a pity that a photograph of an American girl sitting on one of the columns, which I gave a fair idea of the diameter, and made also a picture of myself as I measured the circumference.

The Parthenon was begun 2,400 years ago. It was a temple, put up to Goddess Athena or Minerva, whose statue was erected within. The statue was made by Phidias. It was of gold and ivory and was forty-two and one-half feet in height. It is supposed that the inner kernel of the figure consisted of wood, upon which the form of the Athena was modeled in some plastic material, and that this was covered with plates of ivory and gold. The ivory formed the nude portions of the figure, while the gold represented the garments. The value of the gold in the statue was about three-quarters of a million dollars. The statue was on top of this statue in the National Museum. It is a pity that, in comparison with the great statue of the Parthenon, being only three and one-half feet in height and made entirely of marble.

Excavating by Lottery.
The modern Greeks are anxious that new excavations should be everywhere made. They are spending a great deal upon archaeological research, and they have a department of antiquities connected with the ministry of education, at the head of which is an official who gets about \$14,000 a year. They have raised and spent a great deal of money for excavating old Greece by means of a lottery, and tickets are now sold on the streets at 20 cents each, which give you a chance to make a fortune, and at the same time aid in digging up the past. At first only 100,000 tickets were allowed to be issued, and this number was subsequently increased to a quarter of a million. Of late years some of the funds of the lottery have been applied to the navy, and the number of tickets is now more than doubled, being 600,000. The lottery has 255 prizes. The first is \$5,000, the second \$500, the third \$400, the fourth \$250, and the fifth \$100. After this, there are thirty prizes of \$20 each and 200 of \$10 each.

The average net yield of the lottery until recently was about \$50,000, and altogether it has produced several hundred thousand dollars. This sum has been spent in excavating the old cities of interior Greece, in establishing museums, and in historical and archeologi-

cal research. The lottery is a popular institution, and everyone patronizes it.

American Excavations at Corinth.
Some of the most interesting excavations of to-day are those being made by our American students at Corinth. The site of that old city was given to our Athens 'Archeological School, which is now supported by some of the leading colleges of the United States, and the students have been at work there for a number of years.

I took the train and rode out to Corinth a few days ago. The town lies about three or four hours from Athens on the Isthmus of Corinth, not far from the western mouth of the Corinth Canal. It may be reached by boat through the canal, starting from the Piræus, or by railway. Old Corinth was situated about five miles from the present town, and it once probably covered the site of the latter. It was, you know, the great commercial city of Greece, and was at the height of its glory, five or six hundred years before Christ. It was a great trading centre in the days of our Saviour, and was then noted for its manufacture of iron and dye stuffs, as well as for its wealth and luxury. The city was a rival of Rome as to trade. It contained about 700,000 people, and was twelve miles in circumference.

Corinth once rebelled against Rome, and the Romans besieged and destroyed it. They sold its inhabitants into slavery, and for 100 years it lay desolate. This was 116 years before Christ was born. Caesar refounded the town, and it was again great during the days of St. Paul, who lived there for a while and established a church. The city was then noted for its luxury, frivolities and immoralities, and St. Paul takes account of this in his Epistles to the Corinthians.

At the Fountain of Pirene.
Among the excavations of the Americans are those of the waterworks and fountain of old Corinth, which were fed by the spring of Pirene, at which you remember the famed winged horse

Pegasus came to drink when it was caught by Bellerophon. It is said that the spring gushed forth as Pegasus struck the earth with his hoof. The fountain itself dates back from three to six centuries before Christ. The water flows out of lions' heads into a square pit of marble. Our school has found the remains of the old aqueduct through which the water was carried, and it was taken out masses of marble beautifully carved. This fountain was near the market place of the old city, much of which has been excavated, and some of the shops of which can now be plainly seen. Each shop had two rooms about eight by ten feet in size. These extended out toward the chief market street, and the roofs of the shops formed a terrace, upon which the old Corinthians strolled back and forth.

Among other discoveries is a theatre and the remains of a temple. The old walls have been mapped out, and some work has been done about the Temple of Apollo, situated on a hill some distance away from the market. This temple is said to be 2,500 years old. The columns are monoliths about eight feet in diameter and as high as a two-story house. They have been much eaten by time, and two which were broken are held together by iron bands put there by Otto, who was King of Greece before George came to the throne.

One of the most interesting discoveries of our professors was as to the frauds connected with the ancient oracles. These were supposed to be uttered by the gods. In words that came down from heaven. The Americans have discovered a subterranean passage leading up to the base of the statues inside a temple, and mouth pieces, which acted like megaphones. The priests crawled in there, and putting their mouths to the openings, by a little ventriloquism were able to make the gods speak as they chose. (Copyright, 1911, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

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